

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 8 Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Attention!

CITIZENS SOLDIERS.—In the late war the superiority of our marksmen in the art of shooting, was strikingly manifested, and not less obvious were the advantages derived therefrom. To this qualification we were chiefly indebted for our victories:—when our troops saw that their bullets mowed down the enemy, whilst themselves sustained but little injury, it taught them to look down upon the boasting veterans from Europe, with contempt. Peace has now returned; but again we may be required to take up arms. Already has the short-sighted monarch of Spain, made to our administration, insolent demands, which may lead to hostilities, and that too, immediately on our Southern borders. Then let us be prepared for the event by the cultivation of those arts which have heretofore sustained us:—Let us practise sharp-shooting, and encourage excellence by offering competent rewards to those who are eminent, until we not only astonish the natives on the other side of the big water, but shew them that it may be rather dangerous to stand in battle array before western militia, who, in the heat of action, cannot only hit the man aimed at, but place the ball on the very spot they choose, even the eye.

With these views the subscribers propose to have a

## Shooting Match

at Manchester, adjoining Lexington, for a valuable two story Brick house and Lot, together with a Stone Smith Shop, the whole valued at \$3000, or thirty shots at \$100 each, at sixty yards off hand.

Any person paying to the subscriber, either in money or such property as they may agree on, \$100, shall be entitled to make one shot, either by himself or friend, with his own gun, and the nearest shot shall take the house and appurtenances, and a deed shall be made on record.

Captains of Companies are requested to subscribe one shot for each of the Companies, and to send forward their best marksman, by which means a spirit of emulation will be excited amongst the gentlemen composing their command.

The shooting to take place on the second Saturday in March, at which time judges will be chosen, by whom all questions are to be decided.

Applications to be made to William Marshall or Charles Wilks, to subscribe for shots. WILLIAM MARSHALL.  
Lexington, Ky. United States  
of America. 9th Feb. 1816. 7-

## Notice

To the Public, and especially

TO ALL UNMARRIED WOMEN:  
THAT whereas a certain Powhatan Botwright, lately from the state of Virginia, did, agreeably to the laws of this state, marry Miss Lucy Utley on the 23d day of December, 1815—the said Miss Utley, at the time of her marriage with said Botwright, had by her a considerable quantity of money, a part in specie and a part in Kentucky notes, and said Botwright did on the last day of January, 1816, taking the advantage of his wife's absence who had gone to one of the neighbours, and packed up his clothes and all the money, and made his escape:—These are to caution all women not to intermarry with said Botwright, as she is determined to prosecute him, if he marries contrary to the laws of this state or any of the U. States.

LUCY BOTWRIGHT.

February 3, 1816. 6-3.

The Editor of the Richmond Argus will please insert the above advertisement three weeks, and send the account to this office.

**State of Kentucky;**  
JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sec.  
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.  
William Henderson's Heirs, for  
Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,  
Against  
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,  
IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Monday in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,

JNO. C. WALKER, D. C. J. C. C.  
The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

January 23, 1816. 4-8w

## A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel, & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTING of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STRAPS IRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old pewter.

Dec. 18.

## Muscotell Raisins.

50 Boxes first quality MUSCOTELL RAISINS for sale, at the store of A. PARKER & SON.

February 10. 7-2

## Mammoth Calf.

An extraordinary animal will be butchered by the subscriber, and the beef offered for sale at his stall in the Lexington Market, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

GEORGE COONS.

Storage & Commission Business.

## SHULTZ & CHALFANT,

Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kentucky, that they have commenced the Storage and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky. where they will constantly attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c. committed to their care.

They also carry on the

Copper and Tinning Business, And intend keeping always on hand, a general supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the Pittsburg prices, without the addition of freight.

N. B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.

February 10-7-2m

## Paints, Oil and Varnish.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Respectfully informs the public, he has for sale PAINTS ready prepared for use of every description generally used. Boiled and raw FLAX-SEED OIL, English and American Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, &c.

Also—from his

## VARNISH FACTORY,

Copal, Japan, Rosin, and Spirits of Wine Varnish.

and from his

## CORDIAL DISTILLERY,

CORDIALS, which may be had

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT HIS STORE, ON SHORT STREET,  
Next to Mr. Holmes's, corner of Cross Street,  
Consisting of

Noyau, Orange, Cinnamon and Anniseed, Orange Bitters, Spirits of Wine, Fresh Currents, &c.—at reduced prices

5-4 Lexington, January 31.

## One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 21st of August, 1815, an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named CHARLES TOMLINSON, about 18 years of age. Any person delivering the said apprentice to me, living 9 miles from Lexington and about 1 1/2 from Harrison's mill, shall have the above reward

GEORGE A. RITTER.

February 3, 1815 6-3\*

## For Sale,

Cotton and Wool Machine Cards, from the New York Manufacturing Company, which the subscriber has lately received, and will sell on moderate terms.

LEWIS SANDERS.

January 25, 1816. 4-3

## Five Dollars reward.

Strayed from the subscriber about a month since, a WHITE HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands, high and, probably, as many years old. Nothing peculiar is recollect about said horse, except a large wart immediately under the root of his tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore said horse to my possession.

NELSON NICHOLAS.

Lexington, January 30. 6-3

## Co-Partnership.

The Subscribers have entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of HAY & WHITMARSH, in the

Boot and Shoe business,

which will be continued in the Store lately occupied by Hay & Boardman. They have on hand a handsome assortment of ladies and children's SHOES also gentlemen's BOOTS made by J. Whitmore of Baltimore, of the best materials and newest fashions, which will be sold low, wholesale and retail.

GEORGE HAY.

JOHN WHITMARSH.

Lexington, Jan. 25. 6-3w

## Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber is making contracts for Barley, to be delivered at his Brewery, the ensuing fall. Those intending to sow that grain, and who are desirous to engage their crops, will please to call at the Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Lexington, 29th January, 1816. 4-6

## Iron Foundry.

The subscriber having commenced an Iron Foundry in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the people of Kentucky in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches—that all kinds of machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—He will also keep on hand an assortment of Flat Irons, Hatter's Irons, Tailor's Irons, Waful Irons, Griddles, Dog Irons, Irons for Wheat Fans, weights, &c. All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber.

JOSEPH BRUIN.

January 26—4t

## Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also,

Forty Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

Y BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

J. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-4t

## Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL.

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatten themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any here-to-for finished in the western country. Orders respectively solicited.

JAMES PATTERSON.

December 16th, 1815. 7-3

Taken up by Presley Peak, living in Scott County on Craig's road, about 3 miles from Georgetown, a Sorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has a star on her forehead, no brands, blind in right eye, appraised to \$15.

Also a Sorrel Horse, about 14-1/2 hands high, 7 years old, has a blaze down his face, the near hind and fore feet white, branded R. S. on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$15 dollars—Also, one spring bay horse colt, appraised to 15 dollars—this 25th day of November, 1815.

O. KEEN, J. P.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49-4t

## Lexington Library.

### FORFEITURES.

The following resolution passed the Board of Directors January 12, 1816.

"RESOLVED, That the Directors will cause to be in the shares of all the Shareholders who may be in arrears to the Library, for three semi-annual contributions, unless within three months from the date hereof, the said Shareholders shall have paid up all their dues."

Shareholders in arrears, and the balance due by each, may be seen at the Library.

By order THOMAS M. PRENTISS,

Librarian. January 20, 1816. 4-

## OLD IRON-SIDES



## TAVERN.

## Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BAXTER and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers, and his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses—it will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BALINGER, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable.

Lexington, January 22, 1816

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 1816.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physi- cians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphian and Baltimore prices, with the addition of

Washington City, Jan. 29, 1815.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

To the House of Representatives,  
of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the  
24th, I transmit two letters from the envoy  
extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of  
Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his an-  
swer.

JAMES MADISON.

January 26th, 1816.

Translation of a letter, from the Minister of  
Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Wash-  
ington, Dec. 30, 1815.

Sir.—The diplomatic relations between the  
King, my master, and the United States, being  
happily restored, and both governments being  
disposed, mutually to strengthen the ties of  
the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my  
duty to inform the President of whatever may  
contribute to so desirable an object; and re-  
move the obstacles which may prevent it.—  
On the important points on which this note  
must turn, I have written to you under other  
circumstances less favorable than the present.  
I will now confine myself to a plain and sim-  
ple explanation of them.

The first of these points is: that the direct  
and official relations between Spain and the  
United States, having been broken off, since  
the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as  
well as their respective frontiers, should now  
be placed in the same state and situation in  
which they were at that period; and that, in  
conformity to this principle, the part of West  
Florida, which the United States took possess-  
ion of during the glorious insurrection of  
Spain, and have retained until this day, should  
be restored to his catholic majesty. This just  
and conciliatory measure, at the same time that  
it will convince the King, my master, of  
the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of  
the American government, and of their dis-  
position to arrange and terminate amicably the  
several parts of negotiation, will not, in  
the least, impair the right which it may be-  
lieve it has to the whole, or a part of the ter-  
ritory occupied, since it will remain subject,  
exactly as it was before its occupation, to a  
frank and friendly discussion between the two  
governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious  
as the first, and I will treat of it with that  
confidence, with which I ought to be inspired  
by the indisputable justice of my importance,  
the justification of the American government,  
and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally pub-  
lic and notorious, that a factious band of in-  
surgents and incendiaries continue with impu-  
nity, in the province of Louisiana, and espe-  
cially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, the  
uninterrupted system of raising and arming  
troops, to light the flame of revolution in the  
Kingdom of New Spain; and to rob the pacific  
inhabitants of the king, my master. The in-  
vasion of the internal provinces, the horrible  
assassinations committed in San Antonio de  
Cesar, and the names of the perfidious per-  
petrators of such unheard of crimes, have ac-  
quired the publicity, which great crimes al-  
ways will acquire. All Louisiana has witness-  
ed these armaments; the public enlistments  
(los enganche publicos;) the transportation  
of arms; the junction of the insurgents and  
their hostile and warlike march from the ter-  
ritory of this republic against the possessions  
of a friendly and neighboring power; neither  
threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of  
well disposed citizens, nor even the proclama-  
tion of the President of the first of Septem-  
ber last, intended to restrain these highway  
robbers, have been sufficient to stop their ne-  
farious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute  
them with the greatest ardor and rancor, more  
and more exasperated at seeing the glorious  
triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion  
of its subjects to a red monach, and the  
approaching re-establishment of the relations  
between our respective nations. It is known  
to me, that they are now enlisting, in New-  
Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by  
land and water, to invade again the dominions  
of his catholic majesty, under the direction  
of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and  
Jose Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived  
at that city, with the appointment (as he says)  
of Minister to the United States, from the  
self-styled Mexican Congress, who has deliv-  
ered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions  
in blank, from that body of insurgents, that  
he may confer them on a like number of offi-  
cers which he is recruiting in the territory of  
the Union. I omit mentioning to you other  
innumerable acts of this kind, which prove  
the publicity of these armaments, and the  
impunity with which they continue. I will con-  
fine myself to stating to you, that the most  
common practice of nations, and the authority  
of the best writers on public law, would give  
a right to the king, my master, to require of  
this government to deliver up these traitors,  
as incendiaries, enemies of all social order,  
and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but  
the object of my sovereign is not to avenge  
himself of this banditti, but to shield  
his subjects against their barbarity. I confine  
myself to asking of you to obtain of the  
President orders for the prosecution of the prin-  
cipal persons concerned in this sedition, that is  
to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo, Anaya Or-  
tez, the self-styled Minister, Manuel de Her-  
rera, Doctor Robinson, Humbert, Majors  
Tere and Preire and their followers, that they  
may be punished with all the rigor, which the  
laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That  
the troops which they have raised, may be  
disarmed and dispersed, and that the neces-  
sary measures be taken to prevent, in future,  
these evil spirits from having an opportunity  
of pursuing their designs, and attempting  
to compromit the good intelligence which  
subsists between our respective governments.  
The President cannot but have seen with  
sensitivity, as well the total want of effect of his  
proclamation, of the lenient measures which  
he had adopted against these criminals, who  
boast of recognising no law, subordination or  
moral principal, as the protection and support  
which they have received and do receive from  
the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to  
his express orders. His excellency, as he is  
engaged by his republic with watching over  
its security and the observance of its treaties  
and laws, cannot but consider himself author-  
ised to restrain the projects and hostile mea-  
sures of a set of adventurers, who make war  
against a friendly power from the territory of  
this confederation, compromising its tran-  
quility and high character, by availing him-  
self of the means which the constitution, the  
laws, and his prudence offer to him for  
obliging these persons to abandon their de-  
signs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty  
the just indignation with which the U. States  
view the hostile plans, and the sedition of  
that band of incendiaries. I am certain that  
it cannot be concealed from the distinguished  
talents of the President and yourself, that the  
point of which I treat, is not one under the  
civil (or municipal) law, in which case my  
sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary

tribunals; but that it is a manifest and fla-  
grant violation of the most sacred laws which  
bind together nations mutually—perpetrated  
by the citizens, or residents of the Union,  
of which the King, my master, gives informa-  
tion, with positive and notorious proofs, to the  
government under whose jurisdiction it has  
been executed, that they may give him compet-  
ent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act,  
by causing the delinquents to be punished as  
guilty of high treason against both govern-  
ments.

The third and last point is reduced to this:  
that the President will be pleased to give the  
necessary orders to the collectors of the cus-  
toms, not to admit into the ports of the U.  
States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag  
of Cartagena, or the Mexican congress, of  
Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which  
have revolted against the authorities of the  
King, my master, nor those coming from them.  
That they should not permit them to land, or  
to sell in this country, the shameful pro-  
ceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much  
less to equip themselves in these ports, as they  
do, for the purpose of going to sea, to de-  
stroy and to plunder the vessels which they  
may meet with under the Spanish flag. This  
tolerance, subversive of the most solid stipu-  
lations in the treaties between Spain and the  
United States, and diametrically opposed to  
the general principles of public security and  
good faith, and to the laws of nations, pro-  
duces the most melancholy effects on the in-  
terest and the property of the subjects of his  
catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither  
Cartagena, nor any other place in the Spanish  
dominions in this hemisphere, which has re-  
volted, can be in communication with any  
power friendly to Spain, since neither on its  
part, nor on that of any other government,  
has their independence been acknowledged;  
and that it is consequently, an offence against  
the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and  
against the sovereignty of the King, my master,  
and against the neutrality of the American  
government, and of their disposition to  
arrange and terminate amicably the several  
parts of negotiation, will not, in  
the least, impair the right which it may be-  
lieve it has to the whole, or a part of the ter-  
ritory occupied, since it will remain subject,  
exactly as it was before its occupation, to a  
frank and friendly discussion between the two  
governments.

The three preceding points are of such est-  
ablished equity and justice, that it would be  
offensive to the delicacy of this government  
to suppose, that it could delay, under any pre-  
text, to determine on them, in the manner I  
have proposed, and which I have an express  
order to request, (sollicit,) in the name of

the King, my master. To prompt intercep-  
tion of the President, that his majesty may be  
gratified, would be a new testimony of his  
friendly disposition towards Spain, an evident  
proof that he is determined to put an end to  
the incalculable extortions and injuries which

Spain has suffered, for the space of seven  
years, from the gang of adventurers who have  
assailed her from the bosom of this republic;  
as means of fixing the frank and sincere sys-  
tem of good neighborhood which so much in-  
terests both states; and finally, a sure prelim-  
inary to the removal of all the difficulties  
which may present themselves in the negotia-  
tions, which ought to terminate all the pend-  
ing discussions between the two governments,  
and to fix forever between them a perpetual  
and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the President gives all  
the attention which is due to affairs of such  
transcendent importance, and yields to my soli-  
citations, I can assure his excellency, and your  
majesty, that there will be nothing which the  
King, my master, will not be disposed to do,  
to satisfy this republic, which may be compat-  
ible with his dignity and with the interests of  
his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my par-  
ticular respect, and of my constant desire to  
please you, and pray God to preserve your  
life many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Hon James Monroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a Note of the  
2nd January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis,  
to the Secretary of State.

Sir.—Since the last note I had the honour to address you, under the date of the 30th of De-  
cember, I have received positive information  
that the expedition in which the traitor Toledo  
was preparing in New Orleans, against the do-  
minions of the King, my master, has been sus-  
pended until the arrival at that city of two  
bodies of troops, one thousand men from Ken-  
tucky, and three hundred from Tennessee,  
commanded by two American citizens, that  
were to be united in twenty-four days to the  
army of the insurgents. I beseech, sir, from  
you to any observations on a subject of  
such high importance, and so well established  
as I am well persuaded that his excellency the  
President will easily perceive that if the states of  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia,  
continue as they do, allowing their citizens  
to commit hostilities against a friendly power,  
notwithstanding the orders he has issued for  
dispersing and disarming the gang of  
desperados, headed by Toledo, Humbert,  
Anaya, Bernardo, Suteirier, Istri, doctor Rob-  
inson, majors Euri and Preire, and their fol-  
lowers, the King, my master, will have reason  
to suspect, that if these meetings are not au-  
thorised by the government they are at least  
tolerated. All the assurances I may give to  
my sovereign, of the friendly disposition of  
his excellency the President, will not suffice,  
when compared with the evident proofs I had  
the honor to communicate to you in this and  
my former note; particularly when his ma-  
jesty is well convinced of the resources and  
authority of the federal government, and the  
promptitude with which their orders are  
strictly observed in the whole Union. I do  
not entertain any apprehension of the result of  
the expedition of these incendiaries. The  
European wars being terminated, his majesty  
will be able to direct all his attention and his  
powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of  
that insurrection; but the philanthropic  
heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which  
he is distinguished, and which constitutes the  
character of the Spanish nation, induce him  
to wish to re-establish order among the sedi-  
cated, rather by mildness than by the force of  
arms, which cannot be effected without the ef-  
fusion of the blood of his beloved subjects.  
This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon  
as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the  
internal provinces, cease to be furnished by  
the citizens of this republic, with arms am-  
munition, and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to  
offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the  
head of this administration, any observations  
on the consequences that might result against  
the interests of his republic by the independ-  
ence of South America. My wishes are only  
directed to equal your moderation, and to re-  
establish, on the most firm and permanent basis,  
the relations between our governments.—  
This sincere desire, will, I hope, serve as an  
apology for me, while I take the liberty to pre-  
sent an hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican

empire erects itself into an independent state,  
that it adopts the wise constitution of this con-  
federation; establishes a complete system of le-  
gislation; and, finally, that it enjoys all the  
blessings of liberty in the same full extent as  
those of this republic. It is beyond question that the  
climate of Mexico is more temperate than  
that of the United States; the soil richer  
and more productive; the productions and  
fruits more abundant, rich and, of a superior  
quality; and that provisions, labor, wood,  
houses, clothing, &c. are, in consequence of  
the mildness and regularity of the climate,  
much cheaper than in this country. If this  
event should take place, do you not think,  
sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects,  
and so many evident advantages, will deprive  
this republic, of the successive emigration from  
Europe? and, what is more, of a very  
considerable part of the most useful and in-  
dustrious inhabitants of this confederation,  
who would carry with them to Mexico their  
flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures,  
their enterprising genius, in a word, their  
general instruction, and all the means that  
actually promote and vivify the commerce of  
these states? I flatter myself that this hypo-  
thesis can be demonstrated almost with a mat-  
hematical certainty; and that if the citizens  
of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia,  
should reflect on this subject, far from  
giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of  
the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the  
happiness of their country, they would unite  
themselves with the authorities of the King,  
my master, to punish that gang of perfidious  
traitors, that hide themselves in these states  
with the criminal design of devastating their  
country. I hope, sir, you will have the good-  
ness to overlook this digression, to which I  
have been carried by my warm desire of  
strengthening the most perfect friendship be-  
tween the two nations, and to inform his ex-  
cellency the President, that the orders I claim  
in his catholic majesty's name, directed to  
the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of  
those armies, and to the prohibition of ex-  
porting arms, of any kind, from this country  
to the provinces, against my sovereign's au-  
thority, are of the greatest importance, and are  
supported by the existing treaty of friend-  
ship, limits, and navigation, between Spain and  
the United States, especially the 10th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these import-  
ant points, and have the honor to be, &c. &c.

The Secretary of State to the Chevalier de Onis,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-  
tentary of his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, Jan. 15. 1816.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your

letters of the 30th December, and 2d of Jan-  
uary, and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your sovereign shall be

put in possession of West Florida; that cer-  
tain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall

be arrested and tried on the charge of promo-  
ting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and

exciting citizens of the United States to join in

it; and thirdly, that the flags of Cartagena,

the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and

other revolting provinces, shall be excluded

from the ports of the U. States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic rela-  
tions between the United States and Spain, it

was hoped that your government would not

have confined its attention to the objects in

which Spain is alone interested, but have ex-  
tended it to the injuries of which the United

States have so long and so justly complained,

with a view to such reparation as it might

now be able to make. The subjects are, in

their nature, intimately connected. In some

important circumstances, indeed, it is impos-  
sible to separate them, since the exposition of

the wrongs of the United States affords the

proper answer, in those instances, to the com-

plaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these

wrongs into view, that they may be duly con-  
sidered and provided for, in case your gov-  
ernment has, as I am bound to presume, invested

you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circum-  
stances mentioned in your letters, the United

States had suffered great injury by the un-  
lawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels

in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an

indemnity for those spoliations, was agreed to

and signed by a Minister duly authorized by

each government, but its ratification, though

negotiated and concluded in the presence of

the Spanish government, was afterwards de-  
clined by it. At an anterior period, too, the de-  
posit at New Orleans, stipulated by the

treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the United

States had done no injury to Spain, those acts

so hostile in their nature, and injurious in

their effects, excited much surprise. It had

been the uniform object of this government to

make such arrangements with Spain, respect-  
ing the free navigation of the Mississippi, and

the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens,

the full enjoyment of their rights, would place

the peace and friendship of the two countries

on a solid and durable basis. With this view

it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair

equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mis-  
sissippi. Overtures to this effect were made to

the Spanish government, and rejected!—

Being renewed, the Minister of the U. States

was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana

to France, to whom he was referred for the ac-  
quisition of such territory, in that quarter, as

he might be instructed to make. On the last

</div

placed in the cruel dilemma of offending your majesty or of disobeying the dictates of my conscience, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether marshal Ney is guilty or innocent—Your justice and the equity of his judges will answer it to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your majesty, is the critical position into which you are rusting. Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great? The humiliation of France, is it not pushed to the last extreme? And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then, you, are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh, sire! if those who direct your counsels had only in view your good, they would tell you that never did the scaffold make friends—Do they then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the allies who require of France \*\*\*? But, sire, is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them? They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship; they have required securities from those they came to deliver; they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy to deliver up their arms; and in two-thirds of the kingdom there remains not a single man at his colours; not a single piece of cannon is harnessed. They have demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out it is because their commandants cannot believe your majesty has ordered their surrender. So much concession ought surely to have softened their passions.—But, no! they wish to render your majesty odious to your subjects! they wish to guard against every possible danger by striking off the heads of those soldiers and statesmen whose names they cannot bear with out being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let then a French general be allowed to say in the face of Europe, that if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased their conquests with their valor and blood. Let your majesty consider—will the allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, and not to strengthen your throne, which is more shaken by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is to be ours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies? You have none. Your fortresses? They are in the power of the allies! Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen? their heads will have fallen! Will you then resort to the people—to that people so much humiliated, so much despised? Is it those who formed your councils? The recollection of the month of March, 1815, must shew your majesty what you have to expect from their zeal and attachment. There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of your allies and our enemies. Have you then forgotten that in order to gratify the man who occupied your throne, they refused you one after another an asylum in their dominions? So completely had they recognised his legitimacy that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negotiate with him? Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of when they negotiated at Chatelet? Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the Congress of Vienna, was your majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh, sire, the man of Elba may have had correspondencies and intelligence in France; but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has the admiral who was entrusted with the superintendence of the island been persecuted? Had not the king of Prussia 30,000 men near our frontiers who might have marched upon Paris and reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed in battery before your palace and pointed against your residence? And yet you can rely on the generosity of your allies! And yet under such circumstances you require me to take my seat in a tribunal where I shall perhaps figure in my turn not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar! Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune, and \*\*\*, and so many others, glitter before my eyes, and shall I in my own person sanction a judicial murder? Ah no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of these oppressors? No, sire! you yourself cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be sullied in a single day? Shall my locks bleached under the helmet be only proofs of my shame? No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country.—My life, my fortune, all that I possess or enjoy, is at the service of my king and country: but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can ravish it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where were the accusers of marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during 25 years of perils and labors? And in RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES CAN NOT FARDON THE CONQUEROR OF THE MOSCOWA, CAN FRANCE FORGET THE VALENTINE HERO OF THE BRESINA?—Sire, in the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remnant of the army; in that army I had relations, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs) who had served under me: and shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frechmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children, so many wives for their husbands? No sire! if I cannot save my country and my own life, I will at least save my honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of country. Reflect sire! this is perhaps the last time that truth will reach your throne: it is both dangerous and unwise to push the brave to despair. Where is there, I will not say the marshal, but the man of honor, who is not compelled to regret not having sought death on the fatal field of Waterloo? and perhaps if the unfortunate Ney had done there what he had so often done before, he would not have been this day dragged before a court martial, and those who demand his death would have been seeking his protection. Excuse, sire, the frankness of an old marshal, who has always kept clear of intrigues, has known only his country and his profession; he believes that the same voice which was

raised against the invasion of Spain and the war with Russia, might also speak the language of truth to the best of kings, the father of his subjects. If frankness is a virtue, it is not, I am conscious, the most profitable of the virtues, since although I am the eldest of the marshals, I am also the poorest.

I will not disguise the dangers in which the step I have taken may involve me, nor the disgrace it may draw down upon me from the vengeance of courtiers; but if I have been fortunate enough to enlighten your majesty as to your true interests, I shall consider myself as but too happy, whatever may be the consequence, and if in descending to the tomb I may say with one of your ancestors,—*All is lost, except honor*—I shall die contented.

MONCEY, *Duc de Cornegliano.*

[A gentleman recently arrived from Paris, asserts confidently, and relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for deposing Louis the Eighteenth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned. As the Prussians and English sought the destruction of France, and the French, her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long suspended intercourse with Louis, a few weeks before the execution of marshal Ney. This mysterious affair was probably carried on with the knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who to save himself, would passively comply with all their orders, &c. &c. Several of the French engaged in the project retired to Prussia, by the permission and favour of Prussian officers.—The French, themselves, could not agree; some being in favor of the duke of Orleans; others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.

M. Carnot and other illustrious officers, are reported to have gone into Prussia; but that appears improbable.]

Col.

#### FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.

Our letters from Paris (says the London Morning Chronicle) grow every day more and more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a secret committee was formed, in which was actually proposed:

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.
2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the usurpation; and
3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.

These measures, if carried into execution, would have made one million five hundred thousand victims! This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive; and by amendments the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about a million of human victims. *ib.*

#### FROM CARTHAGENA.

Capture of Carthagena, by the Royal Troops, commanded by General Morillo.

The Havana Diary of the 3d January has been received, containing the official account of the surrender of Carthagena, at discretion, to the Royal Army under Gen. Morillo, on the 8th of December last. The troops committed no excess, and the city being destitute of provisions, Gen. Morillo, on the 6th of December last, The troops committed no excess, and the city being destitute of provisions, Gen. Morillo directed 2000 head of cattle to be brought in for the use of the inhabitants.

(Pouson.

#### The Fayette Hospital.

The subscribers for the founding and establishing a Hospital in the vicinity of Lexington, for the relief of lunatics, and other distempered and sick poor of our country, are hereby informed, that the legislature of the state at their last session, have incorporated them, under the name of "The Contributors to the Fayette Hospital," and have appointed the 1st day of March next for their meeting, for the purpose of electing five fit, and suitable persons from their own number, to purchase a piece of ground on which to erect said building, and for other purposes mentioned in said law. The names of the contributors as far as at this time known are, as follow:

Alex. Parker Michael Fishel  
Trotter, Scott & Co. Adam Rankin  
John W. Hunt Robert Miller  
Geo. Trotter, Jr. L. McCullough  
Thomas Janaway Tandy & Castleman  
Lewis Sanders Robert Frazer  
J. & D. MacLean Robert H. McNair  
Andrew McCalla J. Postlethwait  
T. D. Owings John H. Morton  
Sam. Trotter John Hart  
F. Ridgely Jas. B. Janaway  
John Bradford Saml. Ayres  
R. Higgins & J. D. Asa Farrow  
Young Thomas Tibbats  
David Williamson E. W. Craig  
Mrs. Eleanor Hart Robert Holmes  
Benjamin Stout Sanford Keen  
William Morton J. & B. Boswell  
Thos. H. Pinell Maddox Fisher  
William Leavy E. Veiser  
John Pope David & J. Todd  
B. Warfield Fisher & Layton  
Daniel Bradford C. Coyle  
Batterson Bain James Wier

If proposed that the meeting shall be held at the court house at 3 o'clock on the said 1st March, and it is hoped it will be general.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

Lexington, February 17, 1816. 8-2

#### Poplar Trees

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forrest Garden, on very moderate terms. Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application.

Feb 14. 8

#### Notice

We forewarn all persons from trading for any notes given some months past to David Williamson, for one hundred dollars, for a lottery ticket—as we do not intend to pay said notes unless compelled by law.

E. WELMAN.

THOMAS LONG

February 16.

#### Notice is Herby Given,

To all whom it may Concern.

That I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at the February Term, and the surveyor of said county, on Thursday, the 21st of March next, to run the lines around my land, on which I reside, and remark the same, and place stones where the corners are defaced or rotting down; and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.

JOHN PARKER.

February 15. 1816. 8-3

#### Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

JAMES MAXWELL.

February 19. 8

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON MONDAY FEBRUARY 19.

"I sue to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations lumb'ring on his back."

#### THE TAXES.

In no part of the union, we are authorised to say, were taxes ever paid more cheerfully, than are the war taxes paid at the collector's office in this district. However exceptions many of them are in principle—however inconvenient those are which bear on domestic manufactures; and as unjust as such are which fall almost exclusively on the West; still, all are paid by the great mass of the people without murmur. We believe the same temper is displayed in other parts of the state—and it should be so: for Kentucky called for the war, and it is right that she should bear willingly a part of the cost, as to support it in the day of battle. The *federalists*, therefore, who are so despicable an opinion of the virtue and public spirit of the people, as to calculate on a change of public opinion being produced by the burdens and temporary evils of the war, and saw in them the ladder by which they would rise into power—we are pleased to see, will find themselves mistaken.

#### TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

To the University Bill, Mr. Mills offered an amendment to make the governor and judges of the supreme court trustees *ex officio*, which passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Harrison offered an engrossed rider, to remove the institution to Danville.

The yeas and nays being taken, it passed in the negative, 35 to 37.

Mr. Rowan then moved to refer the bill to the select committee to whom the petition of Mr. Bishop was referred.

Considerable debate took place on this motion;

the friends of committing reiterated again and again the old cry of *hear! hear!*

*hear! hear the trustees*, before you condemn them.

And they were told again that the trustees had been amply heard;

that no evidence or information but that furnished by the majority of the board,

had come before the committee of the house;

that they were not arraigned as criminals, but that the question was one

of policy, as to a reform of the institution;

and that the object of the motion was to defeat the bill by delay.

Rowan and Emerson spoke in favor of it, and F. Johnson and Mills against it.

Mr. Beauchamp moved to lay the bill on the table till morning, that the report of the committee on Bishop's petition might be heard before the vote was taken.

Messrs. Beauchamp, Emerson and Rowan, advocated the motion; and Messrs. Blackburn, Payne and F. Johnson, opposed it.

The latter expressed his astonishment at

the pertinacity with which the trustees

had clung to their offices—they held the

University in trust for the public, and

when the public voice and a great majority

of the legislature had declared that the

people were dissatisfied with the manner

in which they had discharged that trust,

he was astonished at the indelicacy of

feeling which could still so tenaciously

cling to the institution, and make such ef-

orts by themselves and their friends to

retain their places.

It was shewn that

there was no material connexion between

the case of Mr. Bishop, and the bill re-

specting the trustees. Both the motions to

commit and to postpone were then ne-

gatived.

The question on the passage of the bill

recurred—Mr. Rowan made a speech ag-

ainst it, which was uncomfitably feeble,

as to argument, and incorrect as to mat-

ters of fact.

When he sat down, Mr. South called for the previous question, as

it was now very late in the evening—He

again withdrew it, to permit Mr. Emmer-

son to offer another rider to the bill, to

remove the institution to some tavern in

Mercer county.

Mr. Emerson informed the house, that on this rider, and on the

passage of the bill, he intended to speak

at least till 10 o'clock at night.

Having spoke (it speaking it may be called) a

considerable time, and after being repea-

tedly called to order, Mr. Rowan, the com-

mander in chief of the federal party in

the legislature, whispered to him to sit

down, which he presently obeyed.

His rider was neglected, and the yeas and nays

being taken on the passage of the bill, it

carried in the affirmative, 47 to 17; the

names will be given hereafter.

On Thursday Friday and Saturday, the legisla-

tive was chiefly employed in reading and

passing a great many bills without much discussi-

on. A list of them will be given in our next, together with some account of

Commission Business,  
IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,  
HAVING ESTABLISHED A  
COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & CO.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy,  
George Trotter,  
Alexander Parker,  
W. Essex & Son,  
Tandy & Allen,  
E. Finley & Son,  
Noah Ridgely,  
Thomas Scott,  
Robert Miller,  
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.,  
Isaac Riley,  
George Poyzer,  
December 15th, 1815.

Merchants, Lex.  
Merchants, Balti.  
Merchants, Philadel.  
Bookellers, New.  
Com. Mer. Nashville.

December 4.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

49

HENRY I. L. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj.

Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Ken-

tucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-

fits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best

assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to

them is, that impressed with the idea that his

livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their pa-

tronage, his interest as well as inclination will make

him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance

of it.

OCT. 7, 1815.

41-tf

Just Received

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale.

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816.

3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co., who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had Warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburg, with addition of a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29.

1-tf

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY ACRES.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredithe's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planned distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov. 8

45-tf

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUNTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their application, by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one testimony I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Soldiers, for other counties or states—if required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fitted and strung, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Can Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JAMES DEVERS.

October 16, 1815.

42-tf

## WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat

WANTED AT THE

ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FOUR  
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

47

Nov. 18, 1815.

47

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brads, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

49

December 4.

49

HENRY I. L. ROBERT,

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Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj.

Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Ken-

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and generally all the articles in his line. The best

assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to

them is, that impressed with the idea that his

livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their pa-

tronage, his interest as well as inclination will make

him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance

of it.

OCT. 7, 1815.

41-tf

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that

they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied

by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conve-

niences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to

the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to

their advantage to consign to them.

## Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-

form their Western friends, that they still continue

to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—

New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

51

49-tf

## Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]

HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. W. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

49-tf

December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.

Persons desirous of contracting for their crops

not yet ready for delivery, will find it advan-

geous to call on the subscribers, before they

dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815.

49tf

THE PRINTER.

January 22.

4-

THE PRINTER.

January 22.

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